

THE WERTZ TRIAL-STANTON RE-
COLLING.

It is believed that Stanton, the Secretary of War, is receding from the trial of Wertz, the keeper of the Andersonville prison. Have the readers of the public papers noticed the telegram for the last ten days? The day has been fixed a half dozen times for the commencement of the trial, and as often postponed. The Court-Martial has been made up as often, and as often changed. The Court, or Commission, finally assembled; prisoner is arraigned; the charges and specifications against him are presented; time is refused to his counsel to examine them, and then, on the following day, the august body adjourned indefinitely, against the protest of the accused, and without any reason for its action. Stanton is trying to fix it to suit himself, and now it is announced that Wertz may not be tried at all, but that he will be used as evidence against some one else. Stanton is evidently endeavoring to get out of a bad scrape, and to change his base. The question will be brought before the Court, if Wertz is tried, and the interrogatory put, "Who refused the exchange of prisoners in 1863, and who sent fifteen thousand of the boys in blue to their graves, because it was not fair to exchange stout and stalwart men (the rebels) for skeletons, as Stanton called our Union soldiers?" JAMES H. BROWN, the loyal correspondent of the New York Tribune, will vouch for that declaration of Stanton, and so will half a dozen other officers, who called upon the Secretary of War to implore him to allow an exchange of prisoners. Old BEN BUTLER puts the whole blame of stopping the exchange of prisoners upon Stanton, and says that he was instructed by Stanton to set up the plea of negro equality, in order to stop the exchange. It is BEN BUTLER's excuse for his own conduct. And when the rebel Commissioner O'NEAL agreed to exchange man for man, without regard to color, then Stanton said our men were "skeletons," and not the equal of a rebel! This can be proven upon him, and will be, if he allows Wertz to be tried for mistreating our prisoners. He is evidently afraid to have Wertz tried, and will probably bribe him to testify against some one else.

There is evidently some sharp practice going on in regard to the proposed trial. Stanton has been fixing up the Court most industriously, and if he can purchase WERTZ—and a man of his meanness could be purchasable—the Secretary of War may hide his own transgressions under the skirts of some other culprit. A man of his transcendent wickedness and power can do a great many vile things. JAMES H. BROWN says, Stanton is the author of all the murders committed at Andersonville. He might have saved the lives of 15,000 gallant soldiers; but he said they were "skeletons"—and so let them die!

TAXATION ON THE EQUALIZED.

The attempt is being made to shield Government securities from State, county and municipal taxation upon the plea that the Supreme Court has decided they are exempt from those burdens—that the States have no right to impose any burden upon the bonds or indebtedness of the General Government. We believe that it was never contended by any one in the discussion of this question, that the bonds of the United States should not be taxed the same as other property, but the intention of the provision was to prevent the States from embarrassing the General Government by imposing additional burdens upon its securities for the purpose of discrediting them. No one can question the justice of placing Government securities for all taxable purposes upon precisely the same footing as all other property. But whatever doubt there may be in the mind of any person in regard to the power of the States to tax these bonds, there can be none whatever as to the right of Congress to impose such burdens upon them that they may think proper. If then these securities are exempt from local taxation, they can be made to pay a larger portion of the national revenue, sufficient, at any rate, to equal the local taxation to which other property of similar value is subject. If State, county and municipal taxation will average two and a half cents on the dollar, Congressional legislation can reach United States securities, and make them contribute an equal share of the burdens for the support of the Government, by levying a tax upon them for the same amount for National purposes. These new-fangled sticklers for the sanctity of the decisions of the Supreme Court—and they are generally of that class who pronounced the Dred Scott decision unworthy of respect, and subject to popular reversal—certainly will not object to the bonds being taxed legitimately, so that they shall contribute just as much to the Government as other property.

In conclusion, it must not be forgotten that the Indianapolis Journal is opposed to equal taxation by exempting the national securities from State, county and municipal taxation, and it tells the tax payers who are dissatisfied with this exemption that they can dispose of their property and invest the avails in Government bonds, which offer such superior advantages.

THE IMPREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

Slavery is no longer an institution in this country, but the negro is an immense one—Louisville Journal.

A few days ago we inquired of our neighbor, the Republican organ, whether it was in favor of negro suffrage. It evaded the question by saying that that subject was not before the people of Indiana, and therefore it would not discuss a matter in which they had no interest. The Louisville Journal, however, takes a different view of the question, and pronounces the negro to be an immense institution in this country. General Cox, the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, regards it in the same light, and the disposition of the negro is the principal question in his canvass. The Republican candidate for Governor of Iowa makes it the overshadowing issue, and so presents it to the people of that State. All over the country the Republican press make the negro the staple of discussion, and the radical portion insist that he shall be invested with the same political rights and privileges enjoyed by the white citizen. Certainly a leading State organ of the party, or one which assumes to be such, should have arrived at some definite and positive conclusions upon so momentous a question by this time. It cannot be given the go-by to serve some temporary purpose, and for it the organ will not take position upon the issue, the people will, regardless of its time serving policy. The Journal has expressed itself against equal taxation by making Government bonds taxable. It all purposes the same as other property, and we hope it will be equally candid upon the other. We repeat the inquiry: Is the Journal in favor of negro equality and against the enjoyment of the white race?

HOW IT WORKS.

One of our merchants, upon his average stock of goods for this year, returns the sum of sixty thousand dollars for taxes for State, county and municipal taxation. Say this will amount to one cent to three cents on the dollar, which will make his taxes for those purposes, \$1,800. His neighbor, in the banking business, has an equal amount invested in Government securities, which are exempt from State, county and municipal taxation, and consequently his \$60,000 escapes those burdens. So that the merchant has not only to pay his own, but also the local taxes of the banker. Is there any justice in this inequality? The Journal says, "Certainly, if the merchant, if you do not like it, sell your goods, pay Government bonds, and enjoy the superior advantages they offer. But if all should accept this suggestion, who would be left to pay the local taxation?"

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Speech of Governor M. F. Perry, in the General Assembly, South Carolina, on Tuesday, August 1st, on his return from Washington.

Fellow Citizens: I have met you this morning, not to make a speech, but to talk over the incidents of my late visit to Washington. I do not intend to make a speech, as you are delegates, to ask for the appointment of a Provisional Governor, and the restoration of civil authority in South Carolina. On my way I met a messenger from His Excellency, President Johnson, bearing a commission appointing me Provisional Governor of the State. This was an honor which I had not anticipated, and never aspired to.

On my arrival in Washington, I addressed a note to the President, asking the honor of an audience for the purpose of receiving his instructions, and communicating to him my views in reference to the political and social condition of the State. After waiting that evening and the next day, without hearing from the President, I paid a visit to Governor Denison, Postmaster General. This gentleman received me most kindly, and, after having been advised by him, I received a note from President Johnson, stating that my communication, the day before, had not been received, and that he would see me at 3 o'clock. In reply, I stated that I would do myself the honor to call on His Excellency at the hour designated, and that my friends, Col. Orr, Elford, Williams, Bacon, and Messrs. Leitch, Grady, Gibbs and Bloodgood, would accompany me. We were received in the most cordial manner, and after a short conversation, I was introduced to the President. He received me with the greatest courtesy, and after a short conversation, he was introduced to the President. He received me with the greatest courtesy, and after a short conversation, he was introduced to the President.

The Attorney General expressed a wish that the President's Commission should be given to the people, and invest him with the power of appointing all State and District officers, with the advice and consent of the Senate. He told me that his theory had always been to give all the important offices, President, Governor, members of Congress, and members of the Legislature to the people, and relieve them of the trouble of assembling to elect them. He said that he had been elected to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and was very much pleased with it as a gentleman, a public officer, and a statesman. He said that he had been elected to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and was very much pleased with it as a gentleman, a public officer, and a statesman.

I called on the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McCulloch, and was very much pleased with him as a gentleman, a public officer, and a statesman. He said that he had been elected to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and was very much pleased with it as a gentleman, a public officer, and a statesman. He said that he had been elected to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and was very much pleased with it as a gentleman, a public officer, and a statesman. He said that he had been elected to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and was very much pleased with it as a gentleman, a public officer, and a statesman.

STATE ITEMS.

A little child of John Ross, of Rochester, aged two or three years, was drowned by falling into a stream partly filled with water.

The Republicans of Perry county held a Convention on the 19th inst., and adopted the following very conservative resolutions:

Resolved, That the Union party of the county, may and should be the right of the people in the State of Indiana, and that the other States, North and South, have the right to determine the matter for themselves.

Resolved, That while in the present unsettled condition of the country, it is the duty of the Union party to stand by the Union, and to support the Government, and to oppose to their permanent settlement in Indiana.

This is taking a step in the right direction, but if a Democratic Convention had adopted similar resolutions they would have been doing exactly the reverse of the Union party as being strongly tinged with copperheadism.

Charles Briscoe, a lad of about fourteen years, son of Capt. A. J. Briscoe, of Floyd county, may and should be the right of the people in the State of Indiana, and that the other States, North and South, have the right to determine the matter for themselves.

In attempting to jump the fence, he was killed by a machine, while the machine was in motion. His foot slipped and went into the machine, mangled his foot and leg, and a horrible mangled, and injuring the other leg. A horse was killed by the machine.

The University Suit.—The trial in the Circuit Court of the Vincennes University vs. Sam. Judah, to recover money retained by the latter upon a claim for services as attorney, was given to the jury Monday morning. The amount claimed by Judah is \$25,000. In a suit in the Sullivan Circuit Court, some time ago, a verdict for \$11,000 was obtained against the University, but the Supreme Court set the decision aside, and ordered a re-hearing on account of some informality or error. The difference in the verdict is attributable to the fact that Judge Blair, in his instructions to the jury, stated that the University was a corporation, and that it was not a citizen of the State.

A MEAN, SMALL ACT.—A very contemptible partisan act, brought about, it is supposed, by the Republican managers of the small office. In this district, has just been perpetrated in the case of Ferdinand, in this county. Col. O. M. Allen, we understand, has secured the management of the petty post offices in this locality, and thus has secured the people for not voting for his cotton inflated honor. Congress last year Ferdinand, it is known is unflinchingly Democratic, but one Republican vote being cast at the precinct. Mr. J. B. Goshorn has been postmaster for years in this locality, and has been a very successful one. He has been a very successful one. He has been a very successful one.

From the Louisville Journal (Republican).
The Soldiers' Reception at Indianapolis.—Out-of-Place Remarks.

That the soldiers who return from the privations of the war, the dangers of the campaign, and the hardships of the march, should be received with public demonstrations of joy, and marks of honor, no loyal person will deny. But that these manifestations should be accompanied with loud and vulgar expressions of sentimentality, and that the soldiers should be treated with public demonstrations of joy, and marks of honor, no loyal person will deny. But that these manifestations should be accompanied with loud and vulgar expressions of sentimentality, and that the soldiers should be treated with public demonstrations of joy, and marks of honor, no loyal person will deny.

On another occasion Dick Ryan enlightened the soldiers upon the subject of drinking. He thought that a "good drink" was the only way to get on, and that "they ought not to be put under the apron strings of their wives and mothers." He was also of the opinion that a negro who had fought for the Government was more entitled to a drink than a white man who had not. He said that he had been elected to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and was very much pleased with it as a gentleman, a public officer, and a statesman.

Speaking of Fort Warren, the Boston Journal says: "The majority of the prisoners confined in the fort at the close of the war, were freed in number, quickly availed themselves of the opportunity to subscribe to the oath of loyalty, and thus exchange their prison life for one of freedom. This generous privilege was extended to all, with perhaps the exception of Vice President Stephens, and Postmaster General Reagan, of the late Confederacy. They were offered the alternative of being released upon condition of leaving the country, never to return, or remain in prison and take the chances of a pardon by the Government. They made choice of the latter privilege to secure the liberty which would be most agreeable to their taste, and hence their detention until their cases are acted upon."

Taxing Government Bonds.

(From the New Hampshire Patriot.)

No one questions the abstract justice of the proposition to tax incomes from Government securities. No one pretends to say that it is not the clearest injustice to the mass of tax payers to exempt these securities from taxation. But the holders of these securities tell us that the law of Congress is explicit—that it is so nominated in the bond—and, Jew-like, they insist upon the pound of flesh. This is true; but the question is whether Congress has the power to pass such a law—to exempt the property of a citizen of a State from taxation by a State for the support of its government. And this question will be settled by the highest judicial tribunal of the land. The people all over the country will demand that the men and all the property of the land shall bear their just proportion of the taxes. It is well that there is no power to the injustice which has exempted so large a class of property from the share of burdens; none to the folly which has endeavored to erect and organize in this democratic country a "corporeal" tax-exempt class to be exempted from taxation. It is well that there is no power to the injustice which has exempted so large a class of property from the share of burdens; none to the folly which has endeavored to erect and organize in this democratic country a "corporeal" tax-exempt class to be exempted from taxation.

In Connecticut it is estimated that full \$50,000,000 have been invested in Government securities, and the House of Representatives, by a vote of four to one, passed a bill taxing incomes from them fifteen per cent. This vote probably represents very truly the public sentiment on this important matter.

In this State, it is believed that full \$10,000,000 have been invested in these securities and thus exempted from taxation. The amount of the taxes which this sum ought to bear, is thus thrown upon the other property of the State—upon those tax payers who do not hold such securities. Supporting the tax-exempt class is the rate of ten per cent. The amount of taxes on the \$10,000,000 would be \$2,000,000. Now, if the exemption of this property, this \$2,000,000 were thrown, as extra charge, upon the other property and taxes of the State, the rate would be the other tax payers must pay \$2,000,000 a year more than they would have to pay if this property was taxed like other property. It is not aspected that these tax payers will be so "loyal" as to support the tax-exempt class.

What is to be the result? It is truly indicated by the New York Herald, which says: "We would now admonish him that unless this forced reduction of the rate of interest on the bonds of the Government, which will soon be apparent, the danger that something else, of vital moment to the honor of the country, may be repudiated. Let Messrs. Chase, Cooke & Company go on their own responsibility, and let the Government, and of enriching the few, while impoverishing the many, and of establishing a great controlling political combination of financiers, bond holders and stock jobbers, and we shall presently see the spontaneous formation of an opposition party, boldly proclaiming the sharp and severe remedy of repudiation. We must reduce the national debt; the people must be satisfied that, blessing or blessing, there will be no more of this generation or we shall have a repudiation party in the field without the trouble of hunting up the materials in the Southern States."

ALL SORTS OF PHOTODUPLICATIONS.

Brigham Young's daughters all dance in the ballet at Salt Lake Theatre.

Master demonstrations of the working classes have taken place in London, in favor of the free opening of New Gardens on the Sunday.

A correspondent estimates the cost of the ramp meeting that has just concluded at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., at \$10,000.

The monied corporations of Brooklyn, N. Y., have an aggregate capital of over \$11,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 are in Government securities.

A Texas correspondent asserts that Kirby Smith, Magruder, are generally supposed to have made fortunes in cotton, are not worth a dime.

John Brown has become quite a "power" in Saratoga. He has recently taken \$17,000 worth of stock of the new race course, and received \$25,000 in bonds, when said bonds were going a begging.

At a young lady's literary recently, during an examination in history, one of the most promising pupils was interrogated: "Mary, did Martin Luther die a natural death?" "No," said the girl, "he was killed by a bullet."

There are still upwards of \$5,000,000 of bonds holding positions of emolument and trust in Washington. Their average expenditure is \$1,000 each, amounting to the total sum of \$5,000,000.

The "radical" temperance people are circulating a petition to Congress, demanding that all civil and military officers of the United States shall be required to take an oath of total abstinence before being permitted to qualify.

Orin in Ireland is decreasing. A Donegal grand juror writes to the Londoner, boasting that in this county there has not more than two hundred and fifty thousand people, being a single case to try.

A Parisian police captain, answering the complaints of his men that the bread was bad, exclaimed: "What complaint of your bread is that made from flour? What do you think of the Apples? They are 'saw bread,' made from old boots and shoes."

At a Fenian picnic in Detroit, last week, Hon. J. J. Rogers, of New York, orator for the occasion, said the object of the Fenian Brotherhood in this country is not to go over and help the Irish at home, but to send money to them, and then they would help themselves.

"Want to get Grant mighty bad, do you?" said a blue-clad veteran to the people crowded aboard the cars the other morning, on their way to get a quilt at one General's funeral. "Well, I wish you could get down to the front, when he wanted to see you, hey?"

While Father Taylor was giving one of his temperance lectures, a well known drunkard, feeling touched, hissed. Instantly Father Taylor turned the attention of the large audience to the insolent rascal, and then loudly said, as he pointed to his victim, "There's a red nose got into hot water, don't you hear it hiss?"

The following statistics will give a correct idea of the extensive boot and shoe interests of the New England States: Number of establishments, 1,000; number of men employed, 15,000; number of female employees, 25,000; cost of labor, \$17,429,106; and annual value of productions, \$54,516,948.

A leading Western merchant, addicted to Old Bourbon, was wont to shut himself up in a room at the corner of the city, and on these occasions he gave his partner special orders not to allow any one to go into his room. "But," said he, hesitating, "if my wife comes down, you may let her in—she's a particular friend of mine."

A well known character frequently figured on the stage. When on a jury, as soon as they had retired to a room to deliberate, he would button up his coat, turn in on the bench, exclaiming: "Gentlemen, I'm for bringing in a verdict for the plaintiff, (or the defendant) as the case may be. I'm not a lawyer, and all that I can do is to say that I'm for the plaintiff, as soon as you have agreed with me, wake me up, and we'll go in."

The latest whim of fashion in Europe for ladies to increase the height of the forehead by artificial means. The foreign papers have a plentiful supply of advertisements for water for the purpose of increasing the hair on the forehead at once and forever. The less expert, or more economical, shave, and have a hideous blue mark, like the result of a razor over a rough beard.

MASONIC.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL MEETING OF the Masonic Lodge, No. 23, this (Thursday) evening, at half past seven o'clock, for work.

CARRIAGES, &c.

B. C. SHAW, CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER!

NO. 26 EAST GEORGIA ST.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND BUSINESS WAGONS!

DOES REPAIRING IN THE SAME LINE OF BUSINESS promptly, and keeps a full stock of work on hand. New and Second-hand. Repairs and alterations before you determine that you cannot find the kind of vehicle you desire.

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VENEREAL DISEASES!

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NO. 73 WEST GEORGIA ST.

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HAS OPENED AN OFFICE FOR THE TREATMENT of Venereal Diseases, such as Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Piles, Ague, and all other chronic complaints. His long and successful experience in the treatment of these complaints is a guarantee of relief to the who are suffering from them.

NOTICE.

ALL INTERESTED ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED NOT to trust or harbor my wife, Mary McHugh, on any account, at 11 West 1st street, as she is contracted by law from this date.

THOMAS McHUGH, Indianapolis, August 23, 1864.

LIVERY STABLE, &c.

NEW LIVERY

SALE STABLES!

W. W. WOOD, J. D. STERNETT.

WOOD & STERRETT, COURT STREET, IN REAR OF POSTOFFICE.

HAVE JUST COMPLETED A LARGE AND WELL arranged Livery and Sale Stable, and furnished with the very best of stock. They are also prepared to BOARD HORSES.

And having experienced Hostlers will insure the best of attention. The patronage of the public is solicited. The stable is centrally and conveniently located in the rear of the Court Street Post Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 21, 1864.

EDUCATIONAL.

INDIANA NORMAL

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

THE FALL SESSION WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, September 1st, and close on Saturday, February 1st, 1865.

Instructions are given in the following branches, viz: The English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Latin, Greek, Roman, and all other languages. The Art of Teaching and Leading Classes. Students are provided for our Graduates if desired, and when vacancies occur in our Academy they will be filled from our own Graduating Class.

The Academy Building and Boarding Establishment are pleasantly situated on the McCarty Estate, No. 363 North Meridian Street, near the corner of the Court Street. By special arrangement with the President of the Indianapolis Female Institute, Rev. C. W. Hewes, students may receive their lessons during the Scholastic Year at that Institute.

For Circulars, &c., apply to the President, CHARLES HEWES, Letter Box 156, Indianapolis, Ind.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS M. E. MORLEY

WILL OPEN A SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, in the Academy Building, near the corner of the Court Street, on Monday, September 1st. A limited number of small boys will also be received.

SELECT SCHOOL.

NOW OPEN, BY AN EXPERIENCED LADY

Teacher, the regular English course occupies from 9 A.M. till 12 M. Music on Piano during the afternoon from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. Modern languages thoroughly taught, if desired. School rooms light and well ventilated, No. 26 Maryland Street, Corner Illinois, Up stairs, and light.

THE NEXT TERM

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

WILL COMMENCE ON THE

Fifth Day of September.

THE NEW College, but just erected at an expense of \$200,000, will be ready for the reception of pupils at the opening of the term, and will afford ample accommodation for five hundred students.

The course of instruction in every department will be thorough and classical in this institution. For Catalogues and more particular information, address: REV. P. DILLON, S. S. C. Pres. or the Agent at Indianapolis, J. H. McKEENAN.

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THE INDIANA NATIONAL BANK

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DAVID E. EYDIER, Cashier.

GEO. TUGSEY, President.

NOTICE.

QUART-MASTERS, LINE AND FIELD OFFICERS

retiring from the Military Service, either by mustered out or resignation, can have all their papers filed up with correctness and dispatch at Col. Blake's Military Claim Agency, opposite Metropolitan Theatre. A Notary Public is in the office.

JOHN W. BLAKE.

FOUND.

SHAWL FOUND.

A SHAWL WAS FOUND ON THE ROAD SOUTH

of the City some weeks since, which the owner can get by giving property and reward charges. Call at this Office.

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MASONIC HALL

Grand Complimentary Concert

TO

MR. ALBERT R. PARSONS!

Friday Evening, Aug. 25, 1865.

THE FOLLOWING PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEURS have kindly volunteered their services:

Mrs. E. H. Heinrichs, Soprano.

Mrs. Owen, Contralto.

Mr. Eddie Gully, Tenor.

Mr. A. F. Schenck, Piano.

Mr. Voght, Violoncello.

Mr. Earl Reid, Cornet.

Conductor..... Mr. Benj. Owen.

The splendid "BRITANNIA" and "KNOX" Grand Piano Fortes are kindly furnished by Messrs. Busham & Co. and Mr. Benjamin Owen.

Admission—50 Cents. Reserved Seats, 75 Cents.

Reserved Seats to be obtained at Benham & Co's Music Store.

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, will stay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

THE GREAT NECROMANCER!

THE GREAT NECROMANCER!

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CAROLINE HOUDIN!

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GREAT WAR SHOW!

GREAT WAR SHOW!!!

AT MASONIC HALL, SEPT. 4TH!

AT MASONIC HALL, SEPT. 4TH!!

See Bills of the Day! See Bills of the Day! See Bills of the Day!

See Bills of the Day!

CLAIM AGENCY.

WAR CLAIMS!

SOLDIERS AND OFFICERS WHO HAVE NOT BEEN paid full pay and the Government Bounties to which they are entitled, can have their claims adjusted promptly and correctly obtained at

BLAKE'S MILITARY CLAIM AGENCY.

Claims for Pensions, Honor in battle or lost in the line of duty, Steamboats and all other property lost in the Military Service, and every class of claims founded in law, justice or equity secured.

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PURE OLD KENTUCKY BOURBON.

Irish and Scotch Whisky from Bond,

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